

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent political daily Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1976 — GAMADI AL AWWAL 26, 1396

Price: 50 Fils

## German M.P.s visit Cairo

May 24 (AFP). — Anne Marie Renger, Speaker of the West-German Bundestag, left here today at the head of a parliamentary delegation. West-German delegation will meet with President Anwar Sadat and will also hold talks with Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem. Saturday the delegation will leave Egypt for a day visit to Kuwait. Both countries, talks are expected to centre on the Arab relations, the European-Arab dialogue, the East crisis and the world monetary system.

## Jordan celebrates Independence Day

— The Jordanian army pushed Israeli offensive against the Jordanian army on May 21, 1968. The Jordanian army will also participate in the International Stadium in Youth City here. Bands of the Armed Forces will fly formation in the Salt, Karameh and Qadhaia. Malta.

## France unlikely to intervene in Lebanon

PARIS, May 24 (Agencies). — France today appeared taken aback by negative reaction in the Arab world and at home to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's offer to send a peace-keeping force of French troops to Lebanon. Officials here sought to allay fears that France would become an active participant in the Lebanese civil war and stressed that French troops would go to Lebanon only at the express request of that country's "legal authorities." This was taken to mean President-elect Elias Sarkis. "France is ready to act in favour of peace and security in Lebanon but it must be made clear that such an action could only take place at the request of legal Lebanese authorities," presidential spokesman Xavier Gouyou-Beauchamps told reporters. Mr. Gouyou-Beauchamps said the mission of the French force could "only be the consolidation of an existing situation." This was understood to mean that French troops would go to Lebanon only to police an effective cease-fire. A French force would engage in combat solely to maintain a cease-fire and would not go to Lebanon to impose one, informed sources said. Diplomatic sources here said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had expected approval from the Lebanese left for his offer. The Lebanese rightwing has reacted favourably, but western diplomats are doubtful whether the proposal will come to anything. The Beirut French-language newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour, summed up these doubts when it said the offer was conditional on French troops being requested by the legal authorities in Lebanon and with the agreement of the different parties here. "There is nothing to make one think in the present state of affairs that they (the conditions) could be fulfilled in the foreseeable future," the paper said. Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis meanwhile had talks today with the French ambassador in Beirut, Mr. Hubert Argod, on the offer to send French troops diplomatic sources said. A series of violent incidents over (Continued on page 6)



RIOTS FROM WITHIN — Picture shows Israeli riot police clashing with a group of Israeli Arab leaders in a Tel-Aviv slum area Monday over a decision taken by Tel-Aviv municipality to raze workshops in the area. Four policemen were injured during the clash. (AP wirephoto).

## Rabin turns down Israeli Arab demands

TEL AVIV, May 24, (R) — Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today refused a request by a group of Israeli Arab leaders to cancel government plans to take over Arab land in Galilee. Mr. Rabin also turned down demands for a special inquiry into the events in Galilee on March 30 in which six Arabs were shot dead by Israeli troops and police, he told Israel Radio. The prime minister said he told the Arab leaders in two hours of talks this morning that "instead of dealing with the past, we should start finding new ways of achieving our common goals in co-existence." Mr. Rabin's meeting with the nine-member committee of Arab local council heads was at their request. One of their chief aims was to have the plans to take over 1,500 acres of Arab land in northern Galilee rescinded. Resentment over the land takeover was a key cause of Arab demonstrations in March, which developed into a series of pitched battles between Arab civilians and Israeli troops unparalleled since the foundation of Israel in 1948. Asked how he reacted to the committee's request to cancel the requisitioning order and transfer government-owned lands near Arab towns to the local councils, as is the case with Jewish towns, Mr. Rabin said: "The answer was negative." The prime minister was accompanied by his chief adviser on Arab affairs, Mr. Shmuel Toledano, and officials of the Israel Land Authority which has bought (Continued on page 6)

## Tel Aviv residents hurl grenades at police

TEL AVIV, May 24 (AFP). — Israeli security forces today managed to restore an uneasy calm to the capital's Hatikva district after violent riots by poor eastern Jews when police tried to bulldoze an illegally built workshop. Security forces who had faced petrol bombs, arms fire and grenades when hundreds of residents of the Jewish district took to the streets in protest, later made a systematic house-to-house search for illegal arms. During the clashes five people were injured in a grenade explosion, including a 72-year-old man who was reportedly seriously hurt. Police who used tear-gas to break up the crowds arrested four people including a youth who fired at a police helicopter from a rooftop with an automatic pistol. The incident in Hatikva, one of the oldest districts in Tel Aviv, followed the arrest of several people during a less violent protest demonstration last night. The residents at one point kidnapped two television men today and threatened to kill them unless demolition work in their district was halted. Police using tear gas broke into the building where the television men, both Israelis, were being held hostage, and rescued them. One of the cameramen was taken to hospital. The demonstrators, who hurled grenades and petrol bombs, injured three policemen. Although municipal authorities tried to continue the demolition, by tonight only a section of a wall of a metallurgy workshop had been razed. Hatikva is a district where for years Jews from eastern countries have settled in Tel Aviv. As the centre of the capital has extended further and further north Hatikva has undergone a steady social deterioration where at night the streets are full of rough and generally unsavoury underworld characters, observers said. But it has also become a district where people bitterly complain of being victims of community discrimination. The Tel Aviv municipality's decision to raze the illegally built workshops has whipped up bitter opposition from both the workshop owners and groups which protest the authorities would do better to "go after the rich first." Meanwhile, for the second day running, West Bank Arab protests occurred Tulkarm. All schools were closed and strikers brought general commercial life to a standstill, reports here said. The town's military governor, today warned school directors that if the strike in schools in Tulkarm continued tomorrow their schools would be shut down. Shop-owners received similar warnings that their premises would be sealed by the authorities if they continued their strike.

## Khaled, Shah to discuss prices, Gulf neutrality

May 24 (R). — The Shah King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and King Khaled of Saudi Arabia met today to discuss ways of co-operating in oil matters and ensuring the area's neutrality. Diplomatic sources said the two men will discuss oil matters, and ways of keeping the strategically important Gulf neutral, but they saw the visit as largely ceremonial. King Khaled arrived at Mehrabad airport to be greeted by a 21-gun salute and a march-past of the Iranian armed forces. He will spend four days here. Tonight the King dines at a banquet given in his honour by the Shah at the Niavaran palace, in the foothills of the snow-capped Elburz mountains. The two leaders start formal talks tomorrow. The official Pars news agency said the talks will cover the further development of close relations and cooperation in all fields, as well as cooperation between member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Saudi Arabia's Petroleum Minister, Sheikh Yamani, flew here secretly over the weekend for talks with Iran's chief OPEC negotiator, Dr. Jamshid Amouzegar. Sources said Sheikh Yamani was trying to reconcile differences between the two countries on issues to be discussed at the OPEC conference starting in Bali, Indonesia, on Thursday. Saudi Arabia supports the stabilisation of oil prices, taking into account supply and demand, whereas Iran wants a price increase to keep pace with the rising cost of imported manufactured goods from the West.

## Kossygin to visit Syria, Iraq

MOSCOW, May 24 (AFP). — Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin will make an official visit to Syria at the beginning of next month, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported today. He has been invited by the ruling Ba'ath Party and government Tass said. (Mr. Kossygin will be visiting Iraq at the end of this month, according to Tass).

## Iran orders two nuclear power plants from France

PARIS, May 24 (Agencies). — Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda, who arrived here today for a five-day official visit, confirmed that Iran has ordered two 900-megawatt nuclear power stations from France. He is carrying a personal message from the Shah of Iran to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Hoveyda told newsmen after one and a half hours of talks with French Premier Jacques Chirac that Iran was also maintaining its options on the three models of the Franco-British supersonic airliner, Concorde. Talks between manufacturers and the Iranian authorities were still going on. Their conclusion would depend on the economic viability of the aircraft, he added. In a toast later at a dinner in Mr. Hoveyda's honour Mr. Chirac said that Franco-Iranian projects discussed during his 1974 Tehran visit were "in the process of being realised." Several other projects had emerged in 1975 and this year, particularly the underground railway plan for Tehran, he said. Mr. Hoveyda will have talks with business leaders and tour industrial installations including a trip on the Paris metro underground railway. Mr. Hoveyda's visit has prompted protests from French left-wing opposition groups and Iranian students here who issued a statement attacking what they called "the latest massacre of Iranian revolutionaries by the forces of repression" in Iran. The Union of Iranian Students in France said in its statement that 22 opponents of the Iranian government were killed by security forces on May 16 and 18.

## Ford gets big boost in New York

NEW YORK, May 24 (R) — President Ford won a pledge of votes today from most of New York State's delegates to the Republican presidential nominating convention, giving his campaign a major boost on the eve of six primary elections. Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, the former state governor, appeared in the state capital of Albany for support for Mr. Ford — and 119 of the 154 delegates responded. The move gives President Ford 695 convention delegates compared with 553 for challenger Ronald Reagan, who received 18 commitments. Another 159 delegates remained uncommitted, but Republican state chairman Richard Rosenbaum said they were leaning toward the president. Mr. Rockefeller called on the delegates to abandon their earlier uncommitted stance in view of what he termed the president's restoration of confidence in government and economic policies that had brought reduced inflation and increased employment. Mr. Rockefeller is still a major power in New York State. Today's development came as a lift to the president on the day before primary elections in Oregon, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Nevada and Idaho — the most ever held in one day. The president was favoured to win in the northwestern state of Oregon and thus add momentum to his drive for the nomination, for which he needs 1,130 delegate votes at the party's convention in Kansas City in August. Meanwhile, Democratic front-runner Jimmy Carter and two (Continued on page 6)

## Saudi, Kuwaiti FM's return after Cairo, Damascus visits


DAMASCUS, May 24 (R). — The Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers flew home today after talks with Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad, the latest move in attempts to resolve differences between Egypt and Syria. Officials declined comment on the talks beyond saying "discussions were a continuation of mediation efforts and exchange of viewpoints." Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal and his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed, arrived in Damascus from Cairo yesterday. They brought Egyptian thoughts on conditions for convening a pro-

## Kurds ask for inquiry team

ROME, May 24 (AFP) — A Kurdish representative in Europe called last night for the Socialist International to send a commission of enquiry to Iraqi Kurdistan to probe what he called mass deportations and "galloping Arabisation" of the population there. Ismat Sharif Vanly, who is representative in Europe of the Kurdish movement, told a press conference here that the inhabitants of Iraqi Kurdistan were being "deported and replaced by Arabs, Iraqis and Egyptians." He added that Kurdish students in Europe were being "threatened daily" by Iraqi diplomats and students, particularly at the universities of Malan and Bucharest. Appealing for the Socialist International mission, Mr. Vanly said it should contain at least three Kurds.

## Makarios, Denktash pursue verbal confrontation

NICOSIA, May 24 (R). — President Makarios today called on the European Economic Community not to accept Turkey as a member until Turkey withdraws its occupation forces from Cyprus and complies with United Nations resolutions. The President made this appeal when accepting the credentials of the new Danish ambassador to Cyprus. "President Makarios welcomed the efforts made by Denmark and other EEC countries to help find a just and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. Referring to the protracted Cyprus talks, President Makarios said the Turkish side was using them "for the consolidation of the de facto situation and the creation of conditions leading to the island's partition." Meanwhile Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said today he was willing to meet President Makarios "on a basis of equality, in a neutral place" to discuss a settlement of the Cyprus question. He told Reuters that President Makarios must hurry and reach a settlement if any Greek Cypriot refugees were to return home to the Turkish-held north of the island. Last week Archbishop Makarios signified his willingness to meet the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Mr. Denktash, who is President of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, said (Continued on page 6)



have the honor to present congratulations and wishes to

**H.M. KING HUSSEIN**

on the occasion of Independence Day.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. Amman.

**SHEHADEH TWAL**

Has the honour to present his congratulations and best wishes to

**H.M. KING HUSSEIN**

on the occasion of Independence Day

The Commercial Industrial Co. Ltd.

FORD

Amman - Jordan

We have the honour to present our congratulations and best wishes to

**H.M. KING HUSSEIN**

on the occasion of Independence Day

Trans-Jordan Trading Co. Ltd.

DODGE

Amman - Jordan

**BOUTIQUE**

if.. "BEIRUT"

opening shortly

AL HUSSEIN YOUTH CITY

AMMAN



Printed and Published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
 Chief Editor: MOHAMMAD AL-AD  
 HEAD OFFICE: Amman, Jordan  
 SUBSCRIPTION: In Jordan — J.D. 20  
 Other Countries: J.D. 24 plus postage

## Everybody's business

The suggestion by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that a French peace-keeping force is available to go Lebanese leaders so request has inevitably kicked up a lot of dust, but then the way things are going in the country these days it is difficult for anybody to do or say anything without raising some sort of storm. The overwhelming reaction in Lebanon and throughout the Arab World has been against the French idea, primarily on the basis that the Lebanese conflict must be solved by the Lebanese themselves, something we also think is valid and crucially important.

But the matter brings up some painful points that must not be allowed to pass by without considerable thought and attention.

It has been some 13 months now since that sinister day in April 1975 when Phalangist troops, without provocation, opened fire on a busload of Palestinians in Beirut, in what turned out to be the first of a long string of massacres by many sides in the Lebanese war. The overwhelming lesson to be learned from the past 13 months is that the people in Lebanon are much better at making war than at making peace. We have already stated our belief that one of the obvious aims of the Lebanese war is to hit hard at the Palestinian resistance movement, perhaps to deal it a fatal blow. This has not and cannot happen, as has also been seen.

Whatever else are the aims or the motives of the warring factions in Lebanon, it is clear today — after 13 months of war and some 20,000 dead — that the conflict has simultaneously reached a degree of human savagery and political complexity whose combined effect points to more savagery, more complex demands and political stonewalling and an ever more intractable situation. If anything, the warriors have shown that the Lebanese are unable to solve their war themselves, and to insist on this course in the face of its obvious futility is to condemn the people in Lebanon to more horrors and more destruction.

The French offer of a peace-keeping force certainly has sinister implications, as does any force from outside the country, any guns and ammunition from outside the country, and any money from outside the country. This is part of the Lebanese quagmire — an inability by all to reconcile the reality of one's world with the dogma of one's dream world.

The Lebanese may well solve their problems themselves, but it would be a little bit fatuous to come to a final political agreement, perhaps six months of a year from now, after all the Lebanese have fled their country and the nation has been reduced to one big heap of smoking rubble.

We have suggested that the French force idea — the concept of it, the abstract thought of such a force — should be considered by everybody, because it has become clear that the pressing need now is to turn the momentum in Lebanon around from war to an end of war. It will be a long and inevitably circuitous process by which the people in Lebanon work out a modus vivendi once again — and this is certainly their job and nobody else's. But they have repeatedly shown themselves unable to do this, and if there is any scope for outside help, this should be considered and studied.

To be sure, this is dangerous ground to tread upon. The idea of non-Lebanese forces and elements being introduced at this stage is not to be viewed lightly. But it would be an act of outrageous hypocrisy by beings devoid of shame and honour to look at what remains of Lebanon today and say that the Lebanese have to sort this out by themselves without any foreign interference, after 13 months of utter savagery very often fueled and goaded by non-Lebanese forces, primary of which we think has been the international force that wishes to wipe out the Palestinian movement as it is embodied in Lebanon.

It is also pertinent — as we have mentioned before — that there is as much danger in abusing the settlement of the conflict in Lebanon as there has been in prolonging and implementing the conflict itself. It would be grotesque to achieve through the peace settlement what one has not been able to achieve through the conduct of the war. It is for this reason, among others, that one looks at Lebanon today and sees a compelling need for some kind of framework within which peace can be achieved, and not one which would impose a peace, or be part of the final settlement that emerges in Lebanon. What one hopes the Lebanese will do is consent to an umbrella arrangement of security and sanity that they themselves obviously have been unable to provide. Within this, they can go on feuding, or sit down and get on with their round-table discussions as they wish or do not wish to do. This is their concern. What is not their concern alone — as was amply demonstrated in the bus incident 13 months ago — is the life and nationhood of other human beings.

## Assad congratulates King, Jordan

AMMAN. — H.M. King Hussein Monday received a cable of congratulations from Syrian President Hafez Assad on the occasion of Independence and Army Day in Jordan.

President Assad wished his Majesty happiness and good health, the Jordanian people continued prosperity and the Arab Nation victory in its struggle against its enemies.

## Jordan, Syria agree on instructions to delegates

AMMAN. — The Jordanian and Syrian governments Monday agreed on the wording of the instructions to be sent to their diplomatic representatives abroad in regard to the steps to be taken for integrating diplomatic representation. The wording of the memoranda to be sent to the states concerned has also been agreed upon.

## Amman Chamber of Industry completes directory

AMMAN. — The Amman Chamber of Industry has completed preparation of a commercial directory in the English language. The directory includes essential information on Jordan's economy and a synopsis of economic projects and regulations.

It has a special supplement on the five-year development plan. Copies of the directory will be distributed to all participants in the Jordan Development Conference to be held from May 31 to June 4 at all Jordanian embassies abroad and Arab and foreign embassies accredited to Jordan.

## New civil law approved

AMMAN. — The Council of Ministers yesterday approved the new civil law for Jordan in accordance with a message sent by H.M. the King to the government on April 8, 1964.

The new law is derived from Islamic legislation and makes use of legislation in Arab and foreign countries to conform with the economic and social needs of a modern society.

The new law comes into effect as from June 16, 1976.



Princess Basma is seen during the opening of the Educational Media Exhibit at The Rosary Nuns School in Irbid Monday.

## "Royal Jordanian Air College" to be established

AMMAN. — Jordan has started proceedings for the establishment of a "Royal Jordanian Air College," the Chairman of the Royal Jordanian Airlines (Alia) Ali Ghandour told the press Sunday.

Mr. Ghandour, who was reviewing the national airline's achievements at the Alia training centre, said the new institute, with Amman as its headquarters, will serve sixteen Arab airline companies and provide trained experts in the different fields of aeronautics. Studies relevant to the various branches of the aviation industry will be taught at the college he said, which is to be financed by the Arab Social and Development Fund.

## Plant protection commission ends meetings

AMMAN. — The sixth session of the Near East Plant Protection Commission Monday ended its week-long meeting here. Recommendations adopted called for increased efforts to combat diseases affecting plants and plant products, improve training in the field in all member countries, and establish two centres for plant protection activities, one in Syria, the other in Sudan.

The conferees also recommended that all member countries should effectively enforce quarantine measures on agricultural exports.

They also called on the FAO director to form a group of experts to evaluate agricultural losses, to serve as a guideline to the FAO's international assistance programme.

The use of airplanes to spray insecticides was also emphasised. The sixth session was attended by representatives from 15 member countries.

## Jordan, Syria to set up Joint commercial Bank

AMMAN. — Representatives of the Jordanian and Syrian Central banks met here Sunday to resume their talks on banking cooperation and coordination between the two countries.

A communiqué issued Sunday at the end of the meetings stated that, to facilitate commercial exchanges and payments between Syria & Jordan, the 2-sides during the meetings discussed measures to implement the resolution of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher committee which calls for the use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) as the basis against which the exchange value of the currencies of the two countries will be set.

This will be a first step towards establishing a fixed parity between the two currencies. The two sides have also agreed to establish a joint Syrian commercial bank capital of JDI million to be red equal by both countries will have a number of offices in cities of the two countries will carry out regular banking transactions.

The governor of the Central Bank, Nassouh and the bank's Executive Director, Mohammad Rifaa, presented Syria in the Jordanian Bank Dr. Said Nahlusi Governor Hussein Al Qan'ani, a member of the bank, and the Director Research Department D. Anani, represented Jordan.



Jordanian and Syrian Central Bank Governors (top of table) while signing the agreement Sunday establishing the first commercial bank between the two countries. (JNA photo).

## Joint economic chambers to set up with Europe

AMMAN. — The Federation of Arab Chambers of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce decided during the meetings it held in Alexandria during May 17-21 to set up joint chambers of commerce with Spain, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, the Director of the Jordanian Federation of Chambers of Commerce Amin Hussein said Sunday. Mr. Hussein, who was member of the Jordanian delegation to the conference, returned here Saturday.

He added that at the conference the Jordanian delegation presented a detailed expose on the five-year development plan and Jordanian laws to encourage investments.

At the end of its meetings, the conference called upon the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau to take strict measures against all foreign companies dealing with Israel.

## Assad receives Gen. Saleh

DAMASCUS, May 24. — Syrian President Hafez Assad received at noon today Brigadier Abou Salem, Commander of the Jordanian Air Force.

The Syrian Deputy Minister and Air Force Commander, General Na'ar, was present at the reception.

Brigadier Salem is a man for Damascus and its defence.

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Monday received the Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan and the Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires in Amman.

● AMMAN. — Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, Abu Al Ghanam Monday received the Syrian and Iranian Ambassadors to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — Ministry of Information and Culture received the Syrian Ambassador to Jordan.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Arab newspapers Monday expressed their opinions on several current topics — the Jordan cabinet's latest decision, Lebanon and the Euro-Arab dialogue meetings in Luxembourg.

Under the heading "A Developing Stage," Al Dustour Monday paid tribute to last Sunday's decisions which the cabinet adopted on the eve of the Independence and Army Day anniversary — "decisions which reflected the full meaning of independence, prosperity and stability."

The decisions included the approval of the new civil code, abolishing the tribal courts law and the allocation of housing units for schoolteachers as a first stage of a wide-ranging project to provide houses for schoolteachers throughout the Kingdom.

The paper says: "The approval of the civil code, which came after 12 years of intensive research and preparation, was a step necessitated by economic and

The paper deplora that the Arab citizen cannot discern a happy ending for the situation in Lebanon... It is also regrettable that this beautiful country should turn into a battlefield in which the Lebanese people lose their lives and their future, the paper says.

On the French President's suggestion of a French intervention in Lebanon, Al Dustour says the idea was immediately welcomed by the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Waldheim, and by one of the warring parties, but opposed by the other party.

As a matter of principle, the paper continues, it should be stated that any foreign interference in Lebanon is rejected because it carries the internal affairs of the nation to the international realm, with all the accompanying lobbying and bargaining — a development which is bound to have damaging effects on Lebanon, as a people and nation.

On the other hand, Al Dustour goes on, the extent and the intent of the proposed French military intervention have not yet been revealed. Will it be to put the situation under control by force, or the despatch of only a token military force to Lebanon? If the intention is to control by force, it would mean occupation. But if the aim were a symbolic military presence, this can be arranged through an Arab force, without the need of foreign intervention, the paper pointed out.

It is time, the paper says, that the Arab League should take the matter into its own hands, by summoning the warring political leaders to a meeting to reach a solution.

On the same point, Suleiman Arar, writing in Al Rai, says we very well appreciate that France is helping the Arabs with arms and supporting their cases in international forums. But in the meantime, we wish that France should maintain its respectable image in the eyes of the Arabs by not "squeezing itself into their affairs," which, if they themselves cannot solve, would never be solved...

"The Mediterranean Sea must be a free zone for its littoral states, and must not be violated by the superpower fleets — the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the first place..." Mr. Arar urges.

Discussing the Lebanese situation from a Syrian angle, Al Baath of Damascus stresses that Syria has never changed its stand towards the Lebanese secession since its inception, but the others have changed to the extent that certain of them have tried to antagonise the world against Syria when it rushed to defend the Palestinian resistance, the (Lebanese) national movement and the Lebanese people themselves...

In another 'corner,' Al Baath analysed the political consultations Mr. Elias Sarkis has carried out since he was elected president. The paper describes Mr. Sarkis' dialogue with the other leaders as a serious and responsible beginning, but says the outcome of the dialogue is bound to devolve between two alternatives: on one hand, Lebanese unity and a Lebanese Arabism that insures for the Palestinian resistance continuity of its struggle; on the other hand, precipitation towards the implementation of the seditious designs, under the demagogic slogans uttered by those involved in the partition conspiracy...

However, Al Baath stresses the fact that Sarkis has so far succeeded in rallying around him the main body of the Lebanese masses which — and this is more important — responded to the Syrian initiative that aims at "securing Lebanon's Arab character and its cohesion with the Palestinian resistance." Al Shaab described the Euro-Arab dialogue just ended its latest session in Luxembourg. The paper pointed out that discussions related to the political situation, of course, and the stands taken by Syria, Italy, who — and Britain — played an active role in projecting the Euro-Arab parity.

## TYPING

Professional & available. Reasonable rates. Private and confidential work. TELEPHONE 4225



## Mubarak blames Moscow for bad relations with Egypt

CAIRO, May 23, (AFP). — Egyptian Vice-President Mohamed Husni Mubarak has blamed the Soviet Union for the deterioration in relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union turned its back on us after 15 years of co-operation because of a few unimportant differences while it provided Syria, whose position is no different from ours, with quantities of arms beyond its needs," said in an interview with the daily publication Rose Al-Youssef.

Egypt did not move away from Soviet Union after the 1973 war as critics of President Anwar Sada have alleged, said.

was, on the contrary, Moscow who by refusing to honour commitments after October 1973 was at the origin of the breakdown of relations," said Mr. Mubarak.

"We are loyal to our friends," added, asking whether it was logical for Egypt to make a lateral decision to move away from the Soviet Union when it was that Soviet arms were indispensable for the Egyptian army.

Mubarak stressed that Egypt wished to preserve good relations with the Soviet Union and that President Sada had expected many times his belief in Soviet friendship.

President Sada, he said, had in vain several times to start a dialogue going again with the Kremlin.

The last straw which had persuaded Egypt to rescind the friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union was the Soviet Union's move to block supplying spare parts to Egypt's air force.

he said, would not have such a stance "if its part had respected its commitments and its clauses in the treaty's expulsion of Soviet technicians, he said, was "a non-reaction to an ambiguous

decision to move away from the Soviet Union when it was that Soviet arms were indispensable for the Egyptian army.

he said, would not have such a stance "if its part had respected its commitments and its clauses in the treaty's expulsion of Soviet technicians, he said, was "a non-reaction to an ambiguous

## Lebanese resolution readied for Colombo summit

CAIRO, May 24, (AFP). — An Assad-level meeting of the League Council has adopted a resolution for the non-aligned nations summit in Colombo August which declares that "the Arab and Middle East situation is a threat to world peace and security," Cairo Radio said.

The resolution will go before the non-aligned nations' political summit which starts work in Algiers May 30.

harges: "The fact that Israel continues to usurp Palestine, is pursuing its policy of aggression and expansion and oppressive methods against the Palestinian people constitutes a threat to world society."

The resolution also calls on all member states to halt emigration to occupied Palestine.

## Watch out! Washington is going supersonic

supersonic Concorde of British Airways will score another important "first" on May 24 when the inaugural flight leaves London for Washington. This will be the start of regular service across the North Atlantic between the two cities.

the flight will be so fast that the Concorde will actually arrive in the United States, local time, 70 minutes earlier than the time they left Britain.

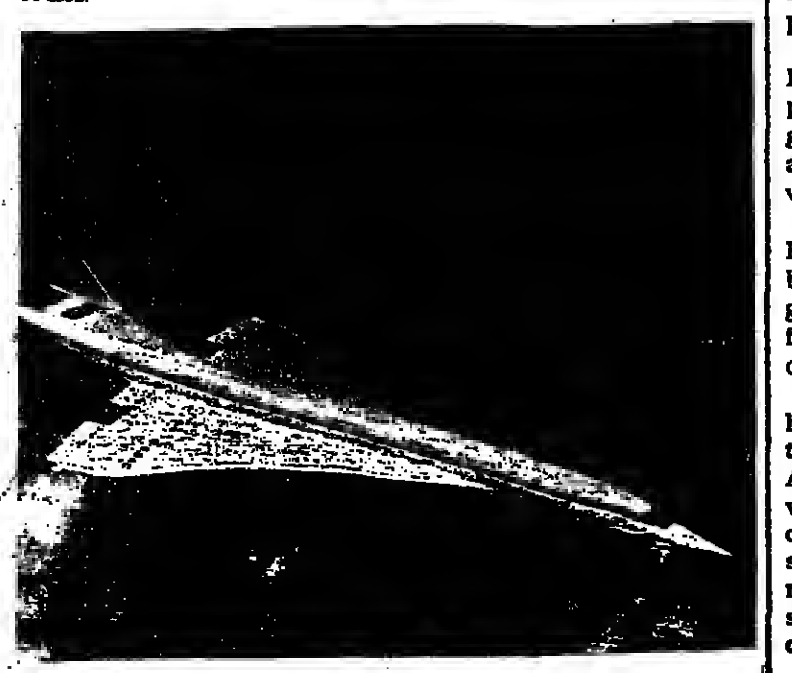
Concorde will fly between London and Washington in three hours and 50 minutes, by cutting a remarkable four hours and 40 minutes off the time taken by the subsonic Boeing 747.

on Washington to London, the Concorde flight time will again be three hours and 40 minutes, compared with the subsonic time of eight hours and 45 minutes. The one-way fare is \$352.

Concorde's departure from London is being timed to coincide with incoming domestic flights and passengers will be landed in Washington fresh and ready for onward flights to other parts of America.

Later on in the summer, it is planned to operate a Concorde Washington service which will connect with the in-bound Concorde from Bahrain so passengers will have a supersonic through service all the way from the Middle East to the United States.

More supersonic packages are on their way, too. Sovereign Holidays are currently producing plans to offer Concorde passengers an all-inclusive package with accommodation at one of Washington's best hotels. It is hoped to make these arrangements as flexible as possible to allow for individual requirements, such as optional side trips to New York etc.



DEEP SMILE — Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud (left) is shown on receiving the Iraqi special envoy Mr. Izzat Mustapha in Tripoli Sunday. The Iraqi envoy delivered a special message from Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

## PFLP admission threatens PLO office in Tehran

TEHRAN, May 23, (R). — Palestinian group's admission of support for urban guerrillas in Iran has set back moves by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to open an office here, a newspaper said today.

The English-language newspaper Kayhan International said it was ironical that such a statement of support by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) should come when the question of the opening of a PLO representative office in Tehran was being considered.

"What guarantee is there that such an office will not be turned into an arms and subversive-material supply base for Iranian terrorists?" the newspaper asked.

Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalathari said last week on his return from the Seventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Istanbul that his government had agreed to consider the PLO's request to open a Tehran office.

A PFLP spokesman in Beirut confirmed his organisation's support for Iranian guerrillas after the authorities here disclosed that the guerrillas were receiving arms and money from Libya and the PFLP.

## Black Africa begins to doubt Kissinger's sincerity

The United States is going to have to deliver — and deliver soon — on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's declaration of support for black majority rule in southern Africa if American policy is to be credible in black Africa as a whole.

Rhodesia is the immediate yardstick or litmus test. These are among the immediate questions to which Dr. Kissinger has to give convincing answers:

— Can he deliver on his declared intent to get Congress to repeal the Byrd amendment which, in American law, authorises the U.S. to ignore UN sanctions against Rhodesia and import Rhodesian chrome?

— Can he persuade South Africa to plug another major breach in the UN-imposed blockade of white-run Rhodesia: the all-important road and rail routes across South Africa to the sea at Durban?

— Can he avoid giving the impression that the U.S. is anxious to split further the black Rhodesian nationalist or guerrilla movement by backing that faction most ready to compromise with Rhodesian whites by accepting a gradual rather than immediate transfer to black majority rule?

— Can he win the understanding and support of such key African countries as Nigeria and Ghana which have "gone sour" on U.S. policy in Africa since events at the turn of the year in Angola, and which told Dr. Kissinger, in effect, to stay away from them on his current African tour?

— Can he open up a channel of communication with either Prime Minister Ian Smith of white-run Rhodesia or Prime Minister John Vorster of white-run South Africa to persuade the former that time is running out and to secure the cooperation of the latter in speedy execution of American policy in southern Africa?

— And if he manages to establish this communication, can he persuade black Africans that his goal is to expedite their political aims and not merely to help salvage some of their privileges?

Throughout his African trip Dr. Kissinger aligned himself with the broad proposals of the British government for a transfer of power from whites to blacks in Rhodesia over a period of two years.

Indeed he stopped in Britain on his way to Africa for talks with the new British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Crosland. And after a week in Africa, Dr. Kissinger indicated the U.S. was willing to co-operate with Britain as a middle-man in any negotiations to secure speedy implementation of American policy in southern Africa.

Sir Harold Wilson, till recently

British Prime Minister, was mentioned as being particularly well equipped to play a role because of his knowledge gained in earlier unsuccessful attempts to negotiate constitutional reform with Mr. Smith.

But it remains to be seen how broadly Sir Harold — or any other nominee of the present British government — would be acceptable to either white or black Rhodesians. White Rhodesians have little trust in any British Labour Party politicians.

And the more militant wing of the black Rhodesian nationalists sees continued British involvement as a subterfuge to delay black rule and has called for a formal termination of Britain's responsibility for Rhodesia in international law.

Militant black Rhodesians such as Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole refused to meet Dr. Kissinger while he was in Africa.

## As premier clings to power Djibouti independence talks shift to Paris

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of Afars and Issas, May 24, (AFP). — Ali Aref Bourhan, the diehard Gaullist who has headed Djibouti's territorial government for 16 years, is clinging doggedly to power and mounting opposition, as this last French possession moves towards its independence.

Two days ago for the first time in three years, a government-sponsored bill failed to get majority support in the 40-seat assembly. Furthermore, the bill was a proposal to raise the deputies' salaries.

Such a setback for Mr. Ali Aref would have been unthinkable even a year ago, when he could have counted on virtually total support in the assembly.

The premier is the fly in the ointment of France's latest proposal, voiced this week by Overseas Departments and Territories Secretary Olivier Stirn, for a united government during the difficult transition period to independence. The opposition group in parliament and the official position party, the African People's Independence League (LIP-A), refuse to collaborate with him or to participate in a government in which he has a part.

On Tuesday, Mr. Ali Aref will go to Paris with leaders of the territory's other main political groups for a series of separate meetings with Mr. Stirn in a bid to find a formula for a peaceful accession to independence.

Both LIP-A's leader Hassan Gouled and Senator Barkat Gouled, who heads the opposition group in the assembly, say that only Mr. Ali Aref's resignation will satisfy them.

The premier's own party, the National Independence Union (UNI)—the party wants independence in close association with France—continues to support him.

"No one has convinced us that the premier's resignation would serve the national interest. For the moment, we back his policies," UNI officials said.

For his opponents, the problem of getting rid of Mr. Ali Aref is a hotly contested issue. The French government says it does not want to get involved in Djibouti's internal affairs.

And legally, the only way they can get rid of him is by a vote of censure in the assembly. However, that would require an absolute majority, or 21 of the 40 votes, and at present only 10 votes oppose the premier.

Another solution would be to force more ministers to resign from the cabinet. Legally, it would require six to nine ministers to resign, but some have already done so.

number to seven. That would mean more resignations, but the late majority in the assembly is that of coming new ministers.

Mr. Ali Aref says the resignation would betray the interests of the majority, in effect, he says the Afars, his own ethnic group.

Local observers have expressed fears of an Issa backlash when the would be channelled into the pro-Somali LIP-A—the Issas being Somali-related people while the Afars' traditional migratory life extends deep into Ethiopia where most of the tribe lives.

Such a situation could leave Ethiopia with no alternative but to intervene to prevent a pro-Somali takeover, observers say. Djibouti Port is Ethiopia's main lifeline to the sea.

For its part, the league says it has no interest in participation, but in preparing the territory for "real independence". It says Mr. Ali Aref has been rushing Djibouti into independence without making the necessary constitutional preparations for nationhood.

The questions of a constitution and of nationality—since both Afars and Issas are traditionally migratory peoples—will be discussed in depth in Paris this week.

All this has produced a mood of tense expectation in Djibouti, now at the most humid and hot period of the year, and the town is full of rumours about Mr. Ali Aref's intentions.

There is much speculation about a possible successor. Two names have been put forward—Abdallah Kamil, the Secretary-General to the prime minister (an Afar), and an Issa, Mohammed Djema Elaba, a former minister now in the opposition group in the assembly. Most opposition members in the assembly are understood to favour an Afar premier, believing it would be too divisive under present circumstances to appoint an Issa.

Elections are due this year and Mr. Miki is fighting for his political life.

Kyodo's opinion sample was taken a week ago, when moves within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) to unseat Mr. Miki became public knowledge.

Only 29.9 per cent supported the administration, compared with the 31.7 per cent in a poll in December.

Pollsters questioned 2,828 people.

## Peres confirms Kfir sale offer to Austrians

OCUPIED Jerusalem, May 24, (R). — Israel has offered to sell Austria a number of new Kfir (lion cub) fighters, Defence Minister Shimon Peres said Sunday.

Mr. Peres told the cabinet at its weekly meeting that an Austrian mission would visit Israel shortly to discuss possible purchases of the \$4 million plane, a communicative said.

The fighter, a development of the French Mirage powered by an American-built Phantom engine, was unveiled here a year ago. Early models are believed to have been in operation during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Israel is eager to promote foreign sales of the aircraft in addition to supplying its own air force. Officials believe the Kfir, with a top speed of over mach 2.2, could be a valuable export.

Mr. Peres also told the cabinet the aircraft would be shown at Britain's Farnborough air show this year.

Local observers have expressed fears of an Issa backlash when the would be channelled into the pro-Somali LIP-A—the Issas being Somali-related people while the Afars' traditional migratory life extends deep into Ethiopia where most of the tribe lives.

Such a situation could leave Ethiopia with no alternative but to intervene to prevent a pro-Somali takeover, observers say. Djibouti Port is Ethiopia's main lifeline to the sea.

For its part, the league says it has no interest in participation, but in preparing the territory for "real independence". It says Mr. Ali Aref has been rushing Djibouti into independence without making the necessary constitutional preparations for nationhood.

The questions of a constitution and of nationality—since both Afars and Issas are traditionally migratory peoples—will be discussed in depth in Paris this week.

All this has produced a mood of tense expectation in Djibouti, now at the most humid and hot period of the year, and the town is full of rumours about Mr. Ali Aref's intentions.

There is much speculation about a possible successor. Two names have been put forward—Abdallah Kamil, the Secretary-General to the prime minister (an Afar), and an Issa, Mohammed Djema Elaba, a former minister now in the opposition group in the assembly. Most opposition members in the assembly are understood to favour an Afar premier, believing it would be too divisive under present circumstances to appoint an Issa.

Elections are due this year and Mr. Miki is fighting for his political life.

Kyodo's opinion sample was taken a week ago, when moves within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) to unseat Mr. Miki became public knowledge.

Only 29.9 per cent supported the administration, compared with the 31.7 per cent in a poll in December.

Pollsters questioned 2,828 people.

## HASWEH FURNITURE

Tel. 25255-23666  
SALE & RENT  
King Hussein St. (facing Zahran Cinema)

## For Rent

Completely furnished apartment for rent at the Officers Housing Complex — three bed rooms, living room, dining room, glassed in veranda, with central heating, a garage, a large garden and telephone.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 64321 AMMAN

## JORDAN TRAVEL BUREAU

King Hussein St. - Tel. 25585, 21220 - P.O.B 1078 - Telex 1480  
Cable: Travel  
"LEAVE YOUR TRAVEL HASSLES TO US"  
• COMPLETE HOTEL AND AIRLINE RESERVATIONS •  
• LAND TOURS THROUGHOUT JORDAN & THE WEST BANK •  
• AIR FREIGHT •

U.S. BICENTENARY STAMPS — Sailing vessels are featured on this set of four stamps to be issued by the Caribbean's Turks and Caicos Islands to commemorate the Bicentenary of American Independence on May 28. The stamps each show the engagement between the United States privateer Grand Turk and the Pacific and Orient Packet Hinchinbrooke, in the background.



## Libya to press for oil price increase this week

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 23, (R). — Libya will ask for an increase in oil prices at this week's meeting of OPEC ministers, Petroleum Industry Minister Ezzedin Mabrouk said today.

Ministers of the 13 nations belonging to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are due to meet in Bali, Indonesia, on May 27 to set prices.

The Libyan news agency ARNA quoted Mr. Mabrouk as saying in an interview with the newspaper Al Jihad that Libya was concerned for the international economy.

"But it is also concerned for the interests of its people and the peoples of the Third World," he added. "When we decide to increase oil prices, we have our own categorical and logical reasons. The consumer states are increasing their prices every day, and inflation tends to increase daily while our oil prices are very low."

"If we had followed inflation since 1973-74, we would have had to sell at \$ 18 per barrel instead of the present \$ 12 dollars," he added.

In reply to a question on Libya's attitude in the event the oil ministers unanimously decide to freeze prices, Mr. Mabrouk said: "Each state is entitled to increase its prices individually, but we shall not adopt any unilateral decision in this respect."

Mr. Mabrouk said Saudi Arabia was asking for a freeze of oil prices for political considerations. "But I believe that this is at the expense of its people's interests," he added.

Mr. Mabrouk denied charges that Libya knew beforehand of the raid by guerrillas on the OPEC headquarters in Vienna last December during an oil ministers meeting.

"It must be our firm conviction that the Libyan Arab Republic is against all acts of terrorism," he said. "Any charges made against us in this respect are an attempt to discredit the revolution."

"The Libyan Arab Republic is completely innocent and has nothing to do with this operation."

Mr. Mabrouk also said oil production should be controlled so that output might not exceed world requirements. Consumer states in that case would not be able to keep stocks that would affect prices, he added.

In a related development, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani arrived in Tehran Saturday for talks with Iranian officials aimed at reconciling the Saudi and Iranian disagreements over oil prices before the forthcoming OPEC meeting.

Iran favours indexing oil prices to the price of manufactured goods exported by the consumer countries, while Saudi Arabia opposes any substantial oil price rise which would lead to higher prices of these manufactured goods.

Iran reportedly wanted any decision about oil prices to be based on the recommendations of a commission of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries, whereas Saudi Arabia was still opposed to this stand.

The OPEC commission of experts is reported to have recommended a further rise in the base price of crude oil, which is com-

puted for a standard grade of crude oil known as Saudi Arabian light.

The price of Saudi light crude was raised by 10 per cent to \$11.51 per barrel last September.

## UAE foreign currency holdings at £510million

ABU DHABI, May 24, (R). Foreign currency holdings of the federal United Arab Emirates (UAE) government increased by almost 150 per cent to 3,570 million dirhams (510 million sterling) last year, according to UAE Minister of Finance, Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid.

He was introducing the annual report of the UAE Currency Board which showed that 76.3 per cent of foreign exchange holdings at the end of 1975 were in U.S. dollars, 3.1 per cent in sterling, 9.7 per cent in Scandinavian currencies and 6.3 per cent in other European currencies.

Sheikh Hamdan told reporters yesterday the UAE dirham had remained stable in spite of the lack of a money market in the UAE.

The Currency Board's report said the large rise in foreign currency holdings from 1,460 million dirhams (210 million sterling) at the end of 1974 was partly due to a decision by the state of Abu Dhabi to place an increasing proportion of its holdings with the central monetary authority.

The report also showed that there were 39 banks with 200 branches operating in the seven member-states of the UAE at the end of 1975.

Six other banks had been licensed to operate in the federation and another 90 bank offices had been approved. The board has since said that it will not licence any new bank expansion for two years.

The report said that when the

In another development, United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Al Otaiba left for Riyadh Sunday for talks with Saudi officials on this week's conference of OPEC.

board was created three years ago, there were only 20 banks in the UAE, of which 14 were foreign.

The report also showed currency in circulation had risen to 746 million dirhams at the end of 1975, compared with 506 million at the end of 1974 and 307 million at the end of 1973.

## China starts refitting Migs Machel ends Moscow visit

HONG KONG, May 24, (AFP). — China is in the process of refitting its Mig fighters with British Rolls-Royce's Spey Engines following the arrival of several such engines from the U.K. in the past few months, the South China Morning Post said today.

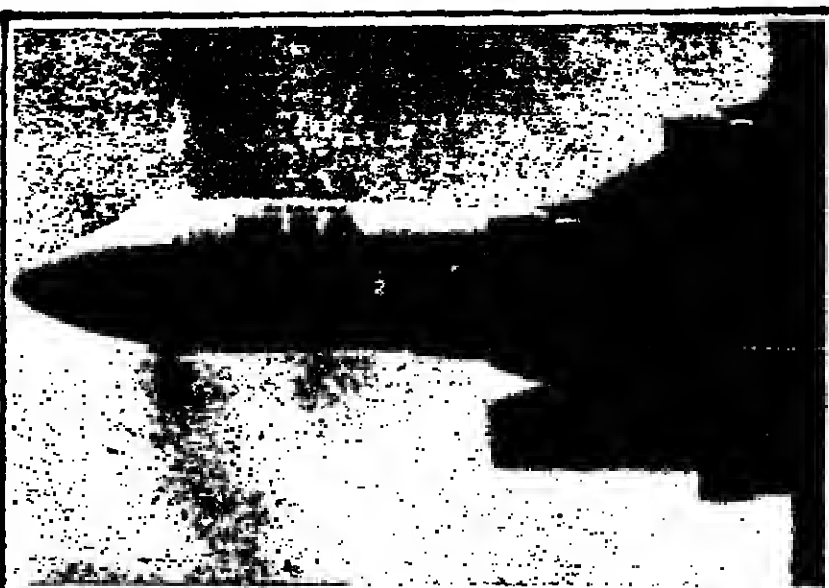
A group of foreign visitors was reportedly shown an air craft factory "somewhere in China" where the Soviet-type fighter planes were being refitted, the paper said.

Also being refitted there were two TU-type bombers, the Post said, quoting its own "sources".

China last year concluded a \$ 210 million contract with Rolls-Royce for supply of Spey engines as well as technology to make them under licence.

It is understood that a Rolls-Royce factory has been set up in Sian (in Shensi province) and is now in full operation with the help of British technicians, the Post said.

The Spey already powers Bri-



LONE LINER — A Middle East Airlines 747 Jumbo is seen crossing the Beirut coastline Saturday at a low level before making a sharp right turn to land at Beirut International Airport. MEA is the only airline still serving Beirut International Airport. (AP wirephoto).

## China starts refitting Migs Machel ends Moscow visit

MOSCOW, May 23, (AFP). — The Soviet Union and Mozambique today reaffirmed their full support for the liberation struggles in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa, Tass news agency reported.

A joint communique issued here at the end of Mozambique president Samora Machel's six-day visit to the Soviet Union pledged Moscow's solidarity with Mozambique. It said Mozambique had suffered numerous aggressions and provocations by the "racist South Africans".

Both sides called on all peace-loving people to aid Angola. They also called for strengthening of international detente but said this could not be achieved unless the arms race was halted.

The communique urged the abolition of all military bases in the Indian Ocean, particularly the United States base on Diego Garcia.

re more South African blacks into its ranks. In the meantime, South Africa continues to produce 76 per cent of the free world's gold. That dominance is expected to continue although periodic sales by the Soviet Union almost automatically worry the international gold markets and push prices down, in the fear that large quantities of Soviet gold will be "dumped" on the market.

So far that hasn't happened. But even Communist China is in the arena. It sold some gold this year to help pay for grain imports. Even though the amount released was small, it was enough to set prices fluttering downward.

Officials of the South African Chamber of Mines, an association of the seven major mining companies, concede that their industry must adapt quickly in order to meet the considerable challenges.

A 10-year-long programme is under way, for example, to mechanise underground production. Unlike veins of coal which may be thick and wide, gold may be in veins the width of a pencil.

At their largest, they are only six feet deep. As a result, immense quantities of ore must be extracted and processed to get just a fraction of an ounce of gold. Radical new equipment is being designed and tested to do the job more efficiently and with greater safety than presently.

Mine shafts are also going deeper and deeper. Many are already down around two miles and at the Western Deep Level at the Far West Rand section, some 40 miles west of Johannesburg, one shaft has been sunk to the 14,000-foot level.

Along with the cultural aversion to mine employment, South Africa's own blacks have the choice of working in other industries in this country.

"The urban black of South Africa is better educated than the rural villager from adjoining countries and prefers even menial tasks in the city to working in a mine," says a company official.

As working conditions and wages improve, the industry hopes to lure

economic delegation visits S.A., UAE

DACCA, May 24 (AFP). — Two Bangladesh delegations will have talks early next month with Saudi Arabian and United Arab Emirates leaders on possible bilateral economic cooperation, it was learned here today.

The departure of the delegations is a follow-up to an opening round of talks in Riyadh by Bangladesh leader General Ziaur Rahman on his way back from a recent overseas tour.

re more South African blacks into its ranks. In the meantime, South Africa continues to produce 76 per cent of the free world's gold. That dominance is expected to continue although periodic sales by the Soviet Union almost automatically worry the international gold markets and push prices down, in the fear that large quantities of Soviet gold will be "dumped" on the market.

So far that hasn't happened. But even Communist China is in the arena. It sold some gold this year to help pay for grain imports. Even though the amount released was small, it was enough to set prices fluttering downward.

Officials of the South African Chamber of Mines, an association of the seven major mining companies, concede that their industry must adapt quickly in order to meet the considerable challenges.

A 10-year-long programme is under way, for example, to mechanise underground production. Unlike veins of coal which may be thick and wide, gold may be in veins the width of a pencil.

At their largest, they are only six feet deep. As a result, immense quantities of ore must be extracted and processed to get just a fraction of an ounce of gold. Radical new equipment is being designed and tested to do the job more efficiently and with greater safety than presently.

Mine shafts are also going deeper and deeper. Many are already down around two miles and at the Western Deep Level at the Far West Rand section, some 40 miles west of Johannesburg, one shaft has been sunk to the 14,000-foot level.

Along with the cultural aversion to mine employment, South Africa's own blacks have the choice of working in other industries in this country.

"The urban black of South Africa is better educated than the rural villager from adjoining countries and prefers even menial tasks in the city to working in a mine," says a company official.

As working conditions and wages improve, the industry hopes to lure

## U.S. economic recovery may be due for slow-down

WASHINGTON, May 24, (AP). — The U.S. economy has recovered faster than expected so far this year, but statistics for April indicate that the pick-up is slowing down a little.

The Commerce Department has revised its estimates for the gross national product (GNP). The real terms growth in the economy attained a healthy 8.5 per cent in the first quarter, as compared with the initial prediction of 7.5 per cent. At 1967 prices, the GNP was at an annual figure of \$ 1,242,000 million, which compares with \$ 1,240,000 million in the last quarter of 1973, just before the recession started to bite.

Officials agree that the recession has not been wiped out. The industrial output index is still three per cent below the best level in 1973. At present rates of growth, this level will take a few months to reach.

And unemployment is still high. After dropping quite fast for several months, the jobless total levelled off at 7.5 per cent in April.

The May figure will be issued in about two weeks' time, and it should indicate whether unemployment is likely to stay about the same, or whether it will start declining again.

Further evidence of a slow-down has come from the Labour Department. The length of the

working week dropped in April for the first time for several months.

The decline, coupled with rises, produced a 0.9 per fall in buying power for the wage worker.

This drop was the sharpest since November 1974, and it means tougher claims by tax lions in months to come.

Officials and other experts believe that the good figure for 1975, the GNP almost inflation so far in 1975, will be followed by faster price rises in the next few months.

Inflation fell to an annual rate of only three per cent in the last quarter of 1973, but it rose to 11 per cent in the first quarter of 1975.

Arthur Burns, head of the Federal Reserve board, has sometimes warned that inflation could become a serious problem.

He recently suggested the board covering price and stabilisation, at present a conservative body, should have to block price rises temporarily.

For electoral and economic reasons, this idea is very unpopular. But some economy-watchers think the concept could be used for debate after the November poll or early next year.

## ECONOMIC BRIEFS

● TEHRAN, (R). — Iran's non-oil revenues increased last year to make up 21 per cent of the national budget, finance and Economy Minister Hushang Ansari said Sunday.

Revenue from oil sources dropped to 79 per cent compared with the previous year's figure of 86.4 per cent. Mr. Ansari said the government aimed to stabilise the national budget, with oil and non-oil sources each producing 50 per cent of the revenue within 10 years.

● KEY Biscayne, Florida, (R). — Richard Nixon has sold his "Florida White House" here for more than twice what he paid for it.

Mr. Theodore Bittner, a retired caterer from Southold, New York, said Saturday he paid \$ 320,000 for the three-bedroom, four-bathroom house that cost Mr. Nixon \$ 125,000 in 1969.

Mr. Bittner said he and his wife, who have spent winters here for many years, were attracted by the location and the fact that the beach-front house also has bullet-proof windows.

● LONDON, (AFP). — Prime Minister James Callaghan Sunday promised Britons an inflation rate no higher than eight per cent by the end of next year if trade unions accepted another year of wage restraint. He told 1,800 delegates of the postal workers' union at Bournemouth, southern England: "If you can grin and bear it for another 12 months, by

the end of 1977 the inflation in this country will be where major competitors' is now, eight per cent, half of what it is at present."

Mr. Callaghan praised the de unions' effort over the year which, he said, had cut inflation in Britain from 16 per cent to 10 per cent.

● Kuwait, (AFP). — The Kuwait cabinet Sunday approved a plan covering arms and troops for the army and the build new military installations. It is a part of State for Cabinet approved the plan, did not say much it would cost, but it was estimated it would be in excess of 500 million dollars (\$ 1,500 million).

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official change rates at the close of business day yesterday. The figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	332.0
U.K. sterling :	592.0
French franc :	70.4
Swiss franc :	133.6
German mark :	129.4
Iraqi dinar :	936.0
Saudi riyal :	94.0
Syrian pound :	80.7
Egyptian pound :	460.0
Lebanese pound :	121.4
U.A.E. dirham :	83.7

## For Sale

1969 VAUXHALL VICTOR STATION WAGON

Duties not paid:  
May be seen at British Embassy,  
Jebel Amman, 3rd Circle

## The Red Sea Academ

9-12th Grades American Diplomas Co-Educational "A" "O" 1

College Prep. Vocationals Trades, Music Sports

1976-77 Aboard the Chartered LUXURY LINER SS SEMRAMIS  
Sails: Fridays 24 Sept., Aqaba 12 Oct. calls: Jeddah, Port Sudan, Aden, Gulf States, Iran.  
Winter Cruise: Seychelles, Reunion Isle & S. Africa.  
The Mid-East's Most Exclusive & Finest High School Foundation for International Secondary Education in the Middle East

Write for free booklet of information  
Peter G. Gibson, Ph.D., President  
P.O. Box 741, Athens, 125, Greece

**THE FIRST NAME IN WHISKY!**  
IT WILL CHEER YOU UP AND PUT YOU ON TOP OF THE WORLD!

Enjoy it with  
15 YEARS OLD-GRAND DELUXE & ORDINARY.

**HIGHLAND QUEEN**  
SCOTCH WHISKY

**BENSON & HEDGES**  
VICEROY  
PALL-MALL  
DU-MAURIER  
CIGARETTES

**ARAB SUPPLY TRADING CO.**  
WADI SEER STREET, P.O. BOX 6181, AMMAN. TELEPHONE 24933



South African gold miners — exploitation of vital resources.



## Women's Liberation now hits the church in America

YORK, N.Y. — (CSM) — In the same three years the proportion of women to men in the seminaries has risen from 10 to 16 per cent, despite the fact that some denominations still decline to ordain women, degree or no degree.

What's more, adds Dr. Marvin Taylor, associate director of the Association of Theological Schools, not only are more women pouring into the seminaries, but a higher proportion of them are applying for "ordination-type degrees."

They intend to become full-fledged ministers, he says, not simply teachers or social workers.

The picture at the well-known Union Theological Seminary in New York is even more clearly drawn. Here, says Dean Sidney Skirvin, women now make up half

of the new entrants—compared with less than one-tenth in the 1960s.

The result, says the dean, is not simply that more women are heading with determination for the nation's pulpits, but, in addition, their arrival is changing the atmosphere of the seminaries and the attitudes of churchmen and churchgoers.

"Why," he exclaims, "a professor here the other day started his prayer, 'Oh God, our Father and Mother...'"

Susan Goff is convinced that the movement of women into the ministry and the widening concept of God as female as well as male go together.

"I personally think the concept of God as male is very limiting for all of us because it limits Him from wholeness," says this first-year seminarian and Rutgers graduate. "But this is a challenge to the traditional church and to traditional church theology."

Fellow student Susan Harris feels much the same way: "Up to now congregations have expected a fatherly, patriarchal figure in the pulpit, she says. "But to hear a woman talk about God and spiritual things really catalyses thinking."

Both Susans are Episcopalians. The Episcopal Church, however, is one of those which declines to ordain women. The impasse was symbolised two years ago when 11 women were "irregularly" ordained in Philadelphia. This autumn the Episcopal House of Bishops meets to decide whether to regularise women's ordinations.

Union Theological Seminary also contains Presbyterians, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and others. While the Roman Catholic Church shows little signs of change on this issue, and the Episcopal Church hesitates, many of the other denominations already have opened their doors to women—at least in theory.

But even in these "open" denominations, male prejudices often linger.

"We have had a clear masculine stereotype of the pastoral ministry," says Dean Skirvin. "We are dealing with more and more churches who say they are open to women... but we have to get across that women graduates are not only well-trained but well-qualified."

The result, in Susan Goff's words, is that "the barriers are a lot higher for us. They've forced us to do a lot more fighting and a lot more soul-searching. So the level of commitment has to be extraordinarily high."

The women refuse to be discouraged.

Some churches may not ordain women now, says Dr. Taylor, but many women in this country's seminaries are taking the stand "I'm going to be ready when they do."

As for Susan Goff, she's much too outgoing to act like a church mouse and "learn in silence with all subjection" (1 Timothy 2:11).

Her response to such Bible quotes is "Read Galatians 3:28." ("...there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.")



Ling-Ling, the star attraction at Washington

## Hsing-Hsing and Ling-Ling

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — "There he is!" squealed a young woman as the cameras suddenly began clicking on all sides and the excited crowd pressed closer to the ropes.

The front and centre object of their affection on this early Sunday morning was not Robert Redford but a star of another stripe: Hsing-Hsing, one of the two giant, black and white pandas given to the National Zoo by the People's Republic of China.

He had just wandered through the door of his large cage, munching casually on a carrot. In the

best ham actor tradition, as the crowd "ohh'd" and "ahh'd" with delight, he proceeded to roll over on his back, the better to show upside down and inspect the ceiling at the same time. A real crowd-pleaser.

A full four years after their arrival from Peking, Hsing-Hsing and Ling-Ling, his female partner, still are the star tourist attraction at the nation's official zoo. Prime panda viewing time for the 3.5 million who visit the grounds every year is the meal hour when each panda typically stashes away 9 carrots, 6 apples, and 10 to 15 pounds of bamboo.

## Washington convention seeks to decriminalise prostitution

WASHINGTON, (AP). — Some shady ladies plan to join the tourist crush on the American capital this Bicentennial summer when they gather here for the third annual National Hookers Convention, a meeting complete with rallies, speeches and lobbying on Capitol Hill.

The hookers are coming to Washington to mount a national campaign to decriminalise prostitution and they figure the best place to start is where the laws are made, says Margo St. James, in town to organise the convention.

"It's time for a revolutionary attitude toward hookers," she said

in an interview. "That's why we picked Washington, during the Bicentennial."

Miss St. James is the founder—or "chaimadam"—as she puts it—of "COYOTE"—"Call Off Your Tired Ethics"—a San Francisco-based group which says the criminal stigma should be removed from prostitution.

The convention, scheduled for June 25-26, will be open to the public since "we want community participation," Miss St. James said. She added that she expected several hundred hookers from the East and West coasts, as well as a chartered plane from Europe.

"Our goal is to make as much noise as possible," the 38-year-old woman said. "We're out to educate the public. It's not an issue that affects most women directly, so it's harder to sell as a political problem. The main thing is to get a dialogue going."

The first two conventions, in 1974 and 1975, were in San Francisco.

The theme of the gathering, the organiser said, will be "Ignorance is no excuse for a law," a play on words of the judge's customary admonishment: "Ignorance of the law is no excuse."

It's debatable how Washington will accept the unconventional convention, and the problems seem to have already begun. First of all, because state laws govern prosti-

tution, it's unclear what the conventioners expect Congress to do.

And then there's the question of where the convention will be held. Miss St. James says the meeting will be at a staid hotel, and the New York travel agent responsible for the booking says she has received written confirmation from the hotel for the Feminist Party Convention, the name under which the hookers' convention was booked. The hotel, however, denies any knowledge of such a convention.

The convention agenda has some unusual angles. The Travelling Hooker Show, featuring a feminist acting company, will perform skits showing prostitutes how to use one-liners to counter verbal sexual aggression in the street, she said. And a "Hookers' Film Festival," featuring films about prostitution, will be held at a local theatre, Miss St. James said.

Then there's the hookers' lobby to remove criminal sanctions from prostitution.

"We're planning to go up to Capitol Hill and corner senators and congressmen to demand that they decriminalise prostitution," she said. "A lot of these guys will say in private that that's what they would like to do, but they're afraid to do anything about it because they'll lose votes."

## Exclus night's TV Features

KUNG FU  
SUN AND CLOUD SHADOW  
succeeds to establish peace Chinese workers in a gold mine and a colonel who claims mine to be his property.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS  
AMERICANS ON MT. EVEREST  
first American expedition ever to climb Mt. Everest. In frost, thirst are all there to make excursion more t and challenging.

JUSTICE  
DUTY OF CARE  
Peterson sues pharmaceutical company on behalf whose wife died after taking a pain killing drug.

GOOD HEAVENS  
I WANT NANCY  
Insecure young man with claustrophobia needs all the get from Mr. Angel to win the heart of the girl he loves.

Where  
to lunch and dine  
Today

Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialties.

## CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 35368. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

## Star House

Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table.

## RAINBOW CINEMA

Tel. 25155 Amman

Proudly presents

## MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS

starring  
SEAN CONNERY  
RICHARD WIDMARK  
INGRID BERGMAN.

Show times:  
3.30 - 6.00 - 9.00

## Television

Channel 3 & 6:  
00 Quran  
20 Cartoons  
40 News geographics  
00 News in Arabic  
inel 3:  
30 Labour programme  
30 Arabic series  
15 Reportage

Channel 6:  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Varieties  
8:30 Good Heavens  
9:00 Living tomorrow  
9:15 Justice  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Kung Fu  
(On both channels)

## Amman Airport

ivals:  
30 Baghdad (IA)  
25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
30 Bangkok, Bahrain  
30 Kuwait (KAC)  
20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)  
30 Aqaba (SA)  
30 Cairo  
15 Casablanca, Madrid  
35 London  
15 Copenhagen, Vienna  
10 Frankfurt  
15 Amsterdam (I.L.M.)  
30 Paris Rome  
Rome

19.45 Beirut (MEA)  
Departures:  
9.30 Baghdad (IA)  
9.45 Beirut (MEA)  
10.00 Rome  
11.00 Cairo  
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)  
12.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam  
13.00 Aqaba (SA)  
15.45 Damascus (SA)  
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok  
20.00 Abu Dhabi, Karachi  
21.00 Jeddah  
23.55 Doha, Muscat

## Radio

(On 856 KHZ):  
7.00 Breakfast show  
7.30 News Bulletin  
7.45 News Reports  
8.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
13.00 News Summary  
13.03 Pop session (part II)  
14.00 News Bulletin  
14.10 Radio magazine  
14.30 Good vibrations  
15.00 Concert hour  
16.00 Old favourites  
16.30 Easy listening  
17.00 Pop session (part III)  
18.00 News Summary  
18.05 Listener's choice  
18.30 Story time  
18.45 Songs  
19.00 News Bulletin  
19.10 News reports  
19.30 Sign off

## Market Prices

Apples (golden): 160-200  
Apples (starken): 160-200  
Apples (double red): 200-280  
Bananas: 130-170  
Bell pepper: 60-90  
Cauliflower: 100-130  
Carrots (yellow): 30-50  
Cucumbers (small): 120-160  
Cucumbers (large): 60-100  
Cherry: 200-240  
Eggplant (small): 100-130  
Eggplant (large): 60-90  
Grape leaves: 100-140  
Green beans: 80-110  
Garlic (dry): 70-100  
Hot Pepper: 70-100  
Lemon: 100-130  
Horse beans: 100-140  
Marrow: 40-70  
Marrow (local): 80-110  
Orange: 70-100  
Onions (local): 130-170  
Onions (imported): 35-50  
Okra: 500-600  
Potatoes (local): 100-130

Peas: 90-120  
Spinach: 60-80  
Tangerines: 130-170  
Tomatoes: 50-80  
Wild cucumbers: 60-100

## Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:  
Dr. Sulayman Hyasat: 25015  
Dr. Tawfik Qub'un: 44182

Pharmacies:  
Palestine: (25216)  
Kherfan: (44198)  
Sha'ban: (636726)

Taxis:  
Taxina: (44660)  
Tower: (61028)  
Khayyam: (41541)

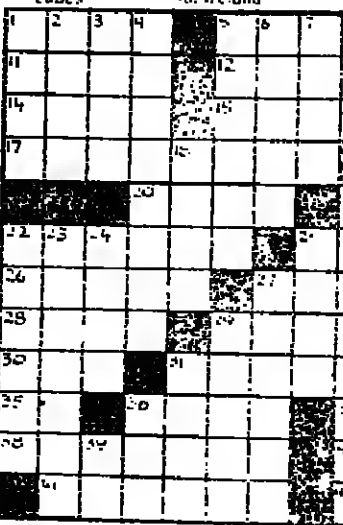
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1. Another  
5. Shout  
11. Saint Paul's companion  
12. Jelly's form  
14. Biblical  
15. The sound of waves  
16. Dutch abbe  
17. Blue gem stone  
19. Call of birds  
20. Rounded projection  
21. Chess cubes

DOWN  
22. Microscopic insect  
23. Laidback  
24. French  
26. Wound  
27. Without risk  
28. Pace  
29. Group of birds  
30. Turkish title of honor  
31. Licensed  
32. Radium in France  
34. Chemical  
35. African native word  
37. Ball game  
38. Bone  
40. Ireland

## SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S

41. Blunt  
42. Trust  
43. Power  
44. Inert  
45. Detached quality



Per time 20 min. AP Newsletters



## UNCTAD still split over vital issues

NAIROBI, May 24 (R) — The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is still deadlocked on the vital commodities issue, and might not agree before it ends on Friday, a conference official said today.

The director of UNCTAD's commodities division, Mr. Bernard Chidzero, said industrialized and developing countries were divided over the Third World's demands for a common fund to finance commodity buffer stocks.

He told a news conference "everybody is somewhat desperate, the problems are so vast, and there is only four days to go. We might leave Nairobi empty-handed."

But Mr. Chidzero added that even at this late stage, there was still the possibility of a breakthrough, although it would require a great deal of imagination and determination.

The conference meanwhile buckled down to a long negotiating day, with meetings scheduled as late as midnight.

Mr. Chidzero — who comes from Rhodesia but has a Zambian passport — said: "It would be a tragedy if all we came up with was a repetition of empty procedural resolutions, charters, and declarations."

"I think the world needs purposeful decisions, a new deal on commodities."

The common fund is at the core of the integrated programme backed by the developing countries which aims to stabilise commodity markets, and ensure that prices are fair to producers and consumers alike.

The furthest most industrial countries appear likely to go to satisfy the Third World is to express willingness to study the common fund idea if it begins to look useful.

But first, the rich nations want negotiations to be launched on an agreed list of commodities.

Mr. Chidzero said today he did not think meaningful decisions

could be reached on commodities until there was a consensus on the common fund.

The Nairobi conference should produce agreement on the fund, or a commitment in principle and a readiness to negotiate.

Mr. Chidzero said he hesitated to say what the consequences of failure would be. "We would have lost an immense opportunity to bring consumers and producers together."

He said 16 countries had so far declared readiness to contribute to the fund, and four — the Philippines, Yugoslavia, Norway and India — had pledged a total of 130 million dollars. More were likely to be added to the list in a few hours.

Informed sources meanwhile said Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Mexico would shortly announce their willingness to put money into the common fund.

The UNCTAD secretariat's target is \$1,000 million to be raised by government subscription plus a further 2,000 million dollars borrowed commercially.

### UNCTAD negotiating groups report failure

NAIROBI, May 24 (R) — The two main negotiating groups at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said today they had failed to agree on the two main issues of commodities and debt repayment.

The two groups prepared reports for UNCTAD's general committee, which was meeting tonight as intensive efforts continued to break the deadlock over commodities and debts.

The commodities group said in its report that the question of financing, and establishment of a common fund had proved particularly difficult.

The group handling negotiations on debt relief said in its report that it had been unable to reach agreement on any of the issues referred to it.

The committee has been debating proposals for Third World countries for the poorest countries to have their debts written off and for other developing countries to have their rescheduled where appropriate.



END OF DRAMA — Picture above shows smoke billowing out of the hijacked Philippine jetliner as army troops stormed the plane Sunday at Zamboanga. 13 persons, including 3 hijackers were killed and 22 wounded in the encounter. Picture at the right shows one hijacker after being arrested. (AP wirephoto).



## Italian Radical Party sues the church Pope Paul comes under renewed criticism

VATICAN CITY, May 23 (AFP) — The Vatican Radio today rejected charges by Italian politicians and the press that Pope Paul VI had interfered in the nation's political life by calling on Catholics to oppose the Communist Party.

"Only one who retains the conception of an absolute ethical state can see and invent politics where only religion and morality exist. Only such a person can interpret the Pope's exhortation to Italian Catholics as interference by a foreign power — the Vatican — in the domain of national sovereignty," the radio station said.

It also criticised those who "assume the right to invade areas of religion and morals, which according to divine law, belong to the church, and tell the church how it ought to behave."

Pope Paul himself, addressing 10,000 people in Saint Peter's Square, made no reference today to the Italian political situation. Observers believed he might have replied to criticism of his speech on Friday before the 13th assembly of Italian bishops, in which he appealed to Catholics to vote for Christian Democrats in next month's Italian election and firmly to oppose Communism.

Many newspapers continued to criticize the Pope on their front pages today.

The Pontiff's comments provoked energetic reactions from many of the major figures of the campaign.

Premier Aldo Moro, speaking for the Christian Democrats in Padua yesterday, broke with his party's policy of avoid attacks on Italian socialists. He accused the Socialist Party of being responsible for the current political crisis because of its "ambiguous" stand before the dissolution of the last parliament.

"It would be good for socialists to recognize that Christian Democrats have sufficient qualifications to be considered an essential and irreplaceable government force," he said.

Mr. Moro again rejected Communist proposals for a "grand alliance" with his own and other Italian parties.

Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer replied by continuing to stress "national unity" and the need for change.

"The worst thing for Italy would be not to change political direction," Mr. Berlinguer said.

Giuseppe Saragat, leader of the Social Democrats and a former president, was the only Italian party leader outside the Christian Democrat Party to support the Pope's remarks.

"He only defended twenty centuries of Catholic faith," Mr. Saragat wrote in his party's newspaper.

per, adding: "If the Italian Communist and Socialist parties won a majority, Italy would become — like it or not — a satellite of the Soviet Union."

The Italian Radical Party meanwhile today began legal proceedings against the Catholic Church, which it said urged voters in next month's election to back the ruling Christian Democrats — an offence that carries a jail sentence.

The radicals, a small minority

group which has already started a legal action against Communists leader Enrico Berlinguer after a brawl involving a Communist and Radical leader Marco Pannella, today filed a suit invoking the electoral law forbidding priests from abusing their office.

The law provides jail terms from three months to three years and a fine of up to 20 dollars for obliging voters to back a specific electoral list.

## Teng accused of bringing capitalism to health field

PEKING, May 24 (AFP) — Held up as a "negative example" which 800 million Chinese should not follow, former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was harshly criticized by the official Chinese press this week end for his activities in the field of health.

Returning to the attack on Mr. Teng who was removed as number three in the hierarchy at the beginning of April, the New China News Agency (NCNA) mentioned for the first time the existence of one of his partisans among the top officials at the Ministry of Health.

NCNA ran the story on Saturday under the title "health ministry deepens criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and followed."

The agency said that, shortly after his rehabilitation in 1973, "the arch-unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping praised a leading member of the old (i.e., pre-Cultural Revolution) ministry who faithfully carried out the revisionist line."

NCNA said that by telling the official that his work in the past had been good, Mr. Teng "encouraged the advocate of the right deviationist wind in health circles to attack the great Cultural Revolution for sapping the vitality of health work."

The official agency did not name this "follower" of Mr. Teng. According to an informed source, however, the target could be a Deputy Health Minister, Chien Hsin-chung.

A high official at the Health Ministry was criticized for his medical views at the beginning of the campaign against Mr. Teng, the same source said.

NCNA did mention in its article that in 1965 Chairman Mao Tse-tung had attacked the "old" ministry as being "a ministry of health for attacked overlords."

The minister of public health at that time was none other than Chien Hsin-chung. Denounced and then stripped of his post in February 1967 during the Cultural

Revolution, he was rehabilitated some years later.

The charge now brought against Mr. Teng by NCNA is that he wanted to undermine the Cultural Revolution's gains in the health field, and specifically that he wanted to put an end to the system of "barefoot doctors."

Peasants among the peasants, the "barefoot doctors" form a paramedical force in the countryside and numbered 1,500,000 at the end of 1975, according to NCNA. What Teng Hsiao-ping wanted to do, NCNA said, was "to restore capitalism in the medical field."

The agency attacked the old "practices of medical checkups and prescriptions, which were either impractical or inapplicable in the countryside."

It also decried medical research centered on "rare and difficult diseases," as opposed to the current priority given to the prevention of "common and recurrent diseases" and the urgent hygiene problems of the masses.

## France unlikely to intervene

(Continued from page 1) might dragged on today. The rightwing Phalangist Party's radio station reported sniping and shelling along the length of the front lines dividing Beirut.

The radio also announced a night curfew in a district of east Beirut, apparently in an effort to check thieves and law-breakers, taking advantage of the breakdown of state authority.

Fifteen people have been killed and 20 wounded in the last 24 hours in fierce fighting in the Christian stronghold of Jubail, 40 kms north of here, Liberal rightist sources said today.

The clashes between rightwing Christian Phalangists and moderate Christian supporters of the National Bloc continued today according to a source close to the National Bloc. The source added that the loyalist army led by Colonel Antoine Barakat entered the town today to support the Phalangists.

The source said the fighting began in Jubail yesterday when National Bloc supporters directing traffic there were submitted to Phalangist provocations. They opened fire, killing two Phalangists, he said.

Phalangist sources, meanwhile, said that "trouble-makers" were responsible for the resumption of fighting.

Raymond Edde, the National Bloc leader who was defeated by Elias Sarkis, was in Jubail when the fighting began yesterday, and the house he was in was heavily shelled. Mr. Edde, however was not hurt.

One source said an entire family of National Bloc supporters had been killed by Phalangists in Jubail. The headquarters of the party was dynamited and 15 other houses were shelled.

Denouncing the Phalangist "assassination" of "unarmed citizens," Mr. Edde said he had waited in vain last week for an apology from Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel over the dynamiting of National Bloc offices in Zouk

## Kissinger: U.S. may help Vietnam

STOCKHOLM, May 24 (Agencies) — Visiting U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said here today that the United States would contribute to the reconstruction of Vietnam — but only after Vietnam stopped violating the Paris Peace Agreement.

Mr. Kissinger made the statement in response to questions at a news conference following his morning meeting with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Mr. Kissinger said the U.S. would not apply only one article of the Paris agreement — referring to a pledge of U.S. aid for Vietnamese reconstruction — while, he alleged, the Vietnamese systematically violated all the other articles.

He added that the U.S. had no intention, however of engaging Vietnam in an economic battle.

Asked his view of the possibility that the Communist Party would share power in Italy, Mr. Kissinger said the United States would respect the decision of Italian voters.

America would draw its own conclusions regarding foreign policy, but would not interfere in Italian domestic policy, he said.

The Secretary of State will leave Stockholm Tuesday for Luxembourg.

## Waldheim arrives in Damascus

(Continued from page 1) Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO), originally set up to police the 1949 Arab-Israeli armistice agreements.

The Canadian and Polish troops are logistics units.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said here today that the American government had no idea of Syria's position regarding the expiration next week of the mandate of United Nations troops on the Golan Heights.

Fred Brown, the spokesman, said there had been no official communication between Washington and Damascus on renewal of the mandate.

Mr. Brown described U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim as "an important vehicle" in communication between the U.S. and Syria. But he did not rule out the possibility of direct contact between the two countries.

Mikael & Nahr Ibrahim, both in areas under Phalangist control. "Since Mr. Gemayel did not apologize, I conclude that he approved of these acts," Mr. Edde said, adding that he placed full responsibility for the fighting in Jubail on the Phalangist chief.

Five Arab villages will have local elections tomorrow and are expected to be contested by both leftwing and middle-road candidates.



FROM WASTE TO RESOURCE — Turning city sewage sludge into compost for use as a soil conditioner, fertilizer or mulch the goal of a research programme sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Beltsville (Maryland). Above, sludge off vacuum filters at a wastewater treatment plant. Below, sludge is mixed with wood chips as a bulking material in various combinations and composted on an open field. The technique is expected to be adaptable using locally available bulking materials such as paper waste products, wood bark, cotton gin t and residue from sugarcane processing.

## Ford gets big boost

(Continued from page 1) late entrants in the Democratic presidential nominating contest were involved in an Oregon showdown.

Senator Frank Church of Idaho and Californian Governor Jerry Brown were using the primary to test whether their recent upset wins over Mr. Carter in Nebraska and Maryland, respectively, were just flukes or signs of faltering by the Carter camp.

chsvntadisa A4me

## Makarios, Denktash pursue verbal confrontation

(Continued from page 1) derated state of Cyprus, said he was able and ready.

He said that at the third round of intercommunal talks in Vienna last August he offered to let 15,000 Greek Cypriots return to their homes "but Makarios rejected it."

Asked about a recent reported threat by him of a unilateral declaration of independence, Mr. Denktash said: "It is not a threat. It is a statement of fact that if Makarios continues the threat of a long struggle and leaves us in a stateless form, this (Turkish Cypriot) community has to take some steps to protect its status and political position and, the only step which can be taken at this stage is a declaration of the Turkish part as an independent state."

ration of independence, Mr. Denktash said: "It is not a threat. It is a statement of fact that if Makarios continues the threat of a long struggle and leaves us in a stateless form, this (Turkish Cypriot) community has to take some steps to protect its status and political position and, the only step which can be taken at this stage is a declaration of the Turkish part as an independent state."

Properties, in contrast, stood up well. Mining issues were featureless, with golds tending to drift lower in line with the bullion price. Rio Tinto Zinc stood out against the trend and De Beers remained steady. Plantations were mixed, with J. Finlay down, and Guthrie and Longhouse firmer. The Japanese list was unchanged.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

LONDON, May 24 (AFP) — The stock exchange continued its slide Monday at the start of the second leg of the two-week "account," with the increase in bank's base rates giving little comfort to either leading industrials or gilt edged securities.

Among the "blue-chips" Unilever led the way down followed by Imperial Chemicals (ICI), Bechem, Glaxo, Courtaulds and Reckitts. The Financial Times industrial shares index was down 4.2 at 397.4, the lowest for six weeks.

Gilts, themselves, eased back between a quarter (25 pence) and seven eighths of a point (87.5 pence).

Stores were unsettled by the

House of Fraser result, while Reckitts International wavered in front of their full statement due Tuesday.

Banks were down, including Hong Kong Shanghai, as were insurances. In oil, British Petroleum eased on growing fears about problems of the pipeline; Shell also gave ground.

Properties, in contrast, stood up well.

Mining issues were featureless, with golds tending to drift lower in line with the bullion price. Rio Tinto Zinc stood out against the trend and De Beers remained steady. Plantations were mixed, with J. Finlay down, and Guthrie and Longhouse firmer. The Japanese list was unchanged.

## WALL STREET REPORT

Rising short-term interest rates sharply affected prices on the New York Stock Exchange today and the industrial index registered its biggest fall — 19.22 points — for more than a year, closing at 971.53.

The discovery of defects in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, which will cause delays in putting the pipe into operation, also affected investors' reactions.

But on the whole business was slow, with only about 16,500,000 shares changing hands on the day.

AGAIN as every year and every TUESDAY..

TIME for BAR-B-Q.

JORDAN  
HOTEL  
IN THE CONTINENTAL

For Reservation  
Call 41361 ext. 5

مكتبة الناصر